McQUADE TO JOIN JAEHNE.

SEVEN YEARS AND A FINE OF \$5,000. THE RECORDER REPUSES A NEW TRIAL-NOTICE OF

APPEAL—GOING TO SING SING TO-MORROW.

Ex-Alderman Arthur J. McQuade faced Recorder Smyth yesterday and received a heavy sentence sishout flinehing. The court-room was crowded long later 11 o'clock. Some triends of McQuade had seived subpoents and were ready to testify for him evidence as to his previous good character was ired. They were admitted at once and some wellwe criminal lawyers were also admitted promptly. Then came friends of the various omeials. e left for the general public was quickly and McQuade was taken to court by Under-Sheriff exton and Order-ot-Arrest Clerk Martin. He was grouns and exceted. His counsel, Mesers, Tracy, lewcombe and Grady, conferred with each other unt l eder arrived. District-Attorney Martine was by Delancey Nicoll and he by Inspector press. President Coleman, of the Tax Department, ad ex-Assistant District-Attorney Beccher sat near be elerk's desk. Assistant Destrict-Attorneva Tellows, Fitsgerald and Semple watched the proceed-John Sparks, the veteran clerk of the court, sat side Deputy Clerk Moser. Several of the jurors the tried McQuade were in the room.

Recorder Smyth chatted with John T. Agnew, who ed a seat beside him on the bench, until the wyers were ready. A discussion first arose as to the Marking and Mr. Nicoll thought that no fermal don for a new trial or in arrest of judgment had been made on Friday. Steaographer Beard read the report of Friday's proceedings, which confirmed the view taken by Mr. Martine.

EFFORTS FOR A NEW TRIAL, General Tracy then made motions for a new trial and for arrest of judgment, basing his application on the alleged impertection of the indictment, on any grors in admitting or refusing to admit testimony and on any other rulings of the Recorder or matter cond in the charge to which objection had been mode. He rade in support of his motion the affidavit by the three lawyers for the detence which had been itted on Friday and which recited the proceedings when Vickerman and Nesbitt swore to their wits in the presence of the jury. He also reterred o an afficavit by one O'Brien to the effect that on the ast day of the trial the jurors were led to the Aster Bouse by an unusual route so that they might have seen a builetin bearing the words: "Juror Rosenberg sharged with being a friend of the boodlers."

The Recorder—It would be difficult to have them taken out a dinner without passing near some newspaper onics. General Tracy—Unless the District. Attorney will admit uses nets, I should like to call the court officers who had harge of the jury.

Mr. Martine—It seems to me that the only matters that
yould need response are those referring to the taking of the
fiddavits of the men to whom the oath was administered at

He then read an affidavit made by Juror Jacob semberg, who denied any intimation or suggestion that he was influenced in rendering his verdict by that he saw at the time when Vickerman and Nesbitt are taken before the Recorder, rie said that only he evidence affected him in reaching a conclusion. line jarors-the only ones whom Mr. Martine could Nine jurces—the only ones whom Mr. Martine could reach—had also signed an affidavit in which they said that they had heard nothing about any charges against any of them until a verdict was rendered. Juror Musgrove had to have a special affidavit because had caught a glance of a newspaper in which a harge was made against Rosenberg. He said that de verdict was not influenced by anything except the

THE REQUESTS DENIED. Recorder then passed upon General Tracy's

that should influence the jurors. The District-Altorney brought into court wincesses who had made affidavia he thought it proper should be sub-ul-ted to the court, a sifical way were asked if they had any suggestions to the made none except that that was not the proper oact. If any suggestion had been made that an investia was desired in open court it would have been held. If defence had even suggested that the should withdraw the case, it would by not have been given to the jury. From the fact that ogselfial was made there could have been no objection a the further progress of the trial.

Arthur J. McQuade, have you anything to say as to why sigment should not now be pronounced against you, accord-

indigment should not now be pronounced against you, according to law?

McQuade rose at the bidding of Captain Curry. His lips closed tightly and his fingers played with his watch chain He looked about nervously, but was composing himself when General Tracy began to address the Recorder. As soon as the lawyer began to talk Captain Curry directed McQuade to sit down and he remained seated until the Recorder began to pronounce sentence. General Tracy said that many friends of the defendant were in the court-room and were prepared to give evidence of his good character. The Recorder said this was unnecessary.

McQuade was again asked to rise, and he stood close to the railing and faced the Recorder This time he folded his arms tightly across his breast and remained almost motionless until the Recorder had finished speaking. He winced signtly when the Recorder and deep rendered he nodded twice to the Recorder.

THE RECORDER TO THE PRISONER.

THE RECORDER TO THE PRISONER. order Smyth, in passing sentence, said :

Recorder Smyth, in passing sentence, said:

McQuane, after a fair and impartual trial, by a jury of unsual intelligence and strict integrity, so far as I have been able to ascertain, you have been convicted, and properly convicted, of the crime charged in the indictment. Now, to a man of your inedigence, and a man occupying the position when you did in this community, it is unnecessary to repeat what you probany heard me say to the jury that it was a grave crime, one of the gravest crimes which could be possibly committed by a person occupying the high position that you did at the time this crime was committed. You occupied a public position. You were intrusted by the people of a large district to look after their interests and to look generally after the public interests; and, instead of doing so, you violated the saft which you took when you entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office, and you committed the crime of bribery. A public officer, intrusted with a public drust, who violates the law in respect to his duties, should and must be punished more severely than a private individual spannshed who commits a erime; and the sentence which I am about to pass upon you must necessarily be more severed.

than it would be upon a private person, for the reasons which I have just named.

I sincerely ayinpathize with your family. They will suffer probably more than you will the consequences of your crime. But you should have thought of that. You should have regarded their position, and the consequences which would naturally flow from wrong-doing on your part, so far as they were concerned. And, while I have every sympathy for them, and every respect for them, still I must not, sitting here as a judge, permit my sentiments to get the better of my indement and or my sense of duty to the position I occury.

There is evidence before me, and it was conceded upon the trial of this case by the District-Attorney that, up to the lime that you transgressed the law upon this occasion, your character stood in gin in the community in which you lived, as a business man, as a citizen, and as a rather and a husband. Evidence of that character is entitled to give any investigation of the character is entitled to give wight, and always receives at the hands of the Court the weight that it is justify and properly entitled to. Your case differs from the case of Jachne in that respect. He was a man of bad character. You presented evidence here of good character; and after that that discretion should be exercised in just such a case as that is.

he rease as this is. her fact in your tavor is the fact that you did not take ness stand as Jachne did, and add to the crime which

ence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in n, at hard labor, for seven years, and that you pay

did not complain of the severity of the punishment mated out to him in the presence of his friends, but seemed to feel confident that he was not destined to go to prison for some time yet, believing that his tawyers would get an order daying the execution of the sentance, and possibly obtain another trial for him. He slept last night in cell No. 17 on the tier to which convicted crimina's are usual-ty assigned.

A NOTICE OF APPEAL A notice of appeal from the judgment was filed at the Clerk's office of the Court of General Sessions and a copy

A notice of appeal from the Judgment was med at the Clerk's office of the Court of General Sessions and a copy served on Mr. Martine in the afternoon. It is merely formal in its wording. No stay of proceedings was granted as far as Mr. Martine knew.

Mr. Martine said late in the day that the sentence appeared to him a just one. He said that at Recorder Smyth's surgestion one day had been given to McQuade in which to arrange his business affairs, and he would not be taken to Sing Sing before to morrow morning. No further proceedings were taken in regard to the charge of perjury against Rosenberg. McQuade's term of imprisonment, if he behaves well, will be reduced by a commutation of two years and three months, so that he will be released in September, 1891. Jachne's term will not expire until a year later. If McQuade does not pay the fine of \$5,000, he may be compelled to serve it out at the rate of a day for each dollar, with no commutation.

Although the ten indicade "boodle" Aldermen in the city who are still untried are trying to keep a stiff upper lip, they are having a hard time of it. McQuade's fate has had a depressing effect on them. During his trial three or four of his associates were in the court during all the sessions, but when he was brought in to be sentenced none of them was prosent. Cleary and O'Neil were in the private apartment of a barroom within a stone's throw of the court house, however, and heard of the sentence almost as soon as it was appronounced. Cleary says that he will not talk to reporters any more. He does not expect to be tried for some time, but states that he is ready whenever the District Attorney is

but states that he is ready whenever the District-Attorney is.

Reilly's counsel, Nelson J. Waterbury, says that his client has no idea of endeavoring to avoid a trial, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Reilly says the same thing and points to the fact that he was in court a few days ago clamoring for a trial as evidence of his intention to stay in New-Yerk, come what may.

Fullgraf's punishment for his compilety with the thievery of the Aldermen of '84 is not light. Many of his former friends refuse to recognize him on the streets; the keeper of the restaurant at which he had been for years in the habit of setting his lumb requested him to discontinue his patronage, and to-day the signs hearing his name will be removed from the bullding at No 188 Fulton-st. in which his bex factory is located. Fullgraff has refired from the firm, which bore the title of Baldwin at Fullgraff and was established over thirty years ago, and the business will be continued by Efi Baldwin and his son, Waiter S. Baldwin.

J. H. PAINES LARGE ESTATE.

LETTER TO HIS BROTHER ROBERT TREAT.

MR, CHICKERING AND THE PRECIOUS BUNDLE LEFT IN HIS CARE.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain, counsel for J. H. Ward well, who is trying to prove in the Surrogate's Court that James H. Paine, the miser, left him his fortune by a will now lost, started the proceedings yesterday by moving that Mr. Chickering, the pianomaker, who holds the bulk of the money of the estate, should give larger bonds. But Mr Chickering had attended to this before the court opened, qualifying to the amount of \$825,000. Mr. Chickering went on the stand for further cross-examination. He said in answer to Mr. Chamberlain's queries that Mr. Paine, after he left the mysterious bundle in his care, called at his office every day for several months and at none of these times, nor atter, did he notice anything peculiar in his mental condition. He thought him an unusually intelligent man. After he became convinced of Mr. Paine's death he opened the package in February of this year. He knew that Mr. Wardwell, the proponent, had business relations with Mr. Paine, and he had employed him himself. Mr. Chickering was then questioned about the search for the will. He tried to find out from Bernard J. Kelly, who, he thought, either knew or pretended to know about

"Kelly," he said, "trembled perceptibly when asked about the will, and said that he did not know whether he ought to tell. I said that was all I wanted to

Mr. Chamberlain—Was there any reason why this vast estate should be kept a secret, and did you know the requirement of the law in relation to inventories? A.—Only that we desired to wait. I believed I had twelve months in which to file an inventory. I came here to tell the Surrogate one day but he was not in. The estate is still intact in my possession except \$11,000 or \$12,000 paid out for expenses.

This letter, written by John H. Wardwell on January 3, 1883, to Robert Treat Paine, was then read and placed in actioner.

P.S.—A gentleman from California has been with us each day for some time. He has noticed your brother as he has not him occasionally. He says he is precisely in the contion of Mr. Lick, of san Francisco, a rich old miser who sas starving himself to death. He was finally unturned mardanship by the company.

know of no other way to compel your brother to use his money for his comfort and sustanance.

J. H. Daniels, of No. 413 6th-st., Brooklyp, once a member of the Produce Exchange, who had been asaed by Mr. Wardwell to act as administrator of the estate, testified that he had been told that the estate amounted to only \$200, though he believed otherwise, and that there was a will which two Frenchmen were to witness, but as he learned these two men were to be legatees he urged that they be not accepted as will usesses. they be not accepted as witnesses.

Mr. Chamberlain—Did you get the impression that any scheme was on toot to profitee a false will? A.—I thought that an effort was to be made to establish a lost will and I had an impression that Mr. Wardwell did not believe there was ever such a will made. I got an impression that he was going to set up a will drawn by Ethan Allen, and since lost, which Mr. War well hoped would not be found, because he thought it had not been signed. I did not get the impression that is false will would be set up.

The hearing will be recursed on the fact. Monthly of the market will be recursed on the fact.

The hearing will be resumed on the first Monday in January.

THEY ALL SAY THE RADHA DID NOT LEAK. MR. LORILLARD'S WITNESES HEARD-THE CASE GOING TO THE JURY TO-DAY.

The Seymour-Lorillard suit for damages on the allegation that the steam yacht Radha leaked when she banged hands, will go to the iery to-day. John Mackenna, termerly engineer of the yacht, swere yesterday that when she was on the screw-dock for examination after the cruise made by Mr. 8 ymour the plaintiff said to him: "You're an odd fellow, ain't you? You stand by me and I'll make a man of you." Mr. Seymonr asked him to make an addavit that the boat leaked and he answered . " I couldn't do if without perjuring myseli," and added that he would leave his service before he would do it, and he did so. " She

out perjoring myselt," and added that he would leave his service before he would do it, and he did so. "She was the dryest boat I ever set my loot on," the witness said. On the return from the cruise the yacht ran from Sands Point to I wenty-fourth-st, in sixty minutes and beat a Sound steamer.

Kichard D. Lyon, who was assistant engineer on the Kadha for eight months in 1882 and 1883, testiaed that there was no trouble with the seams of the yacht and she did not leak.

Thomas S. Marvel, for thirty years a shipwright, deposed that while foreman of Ward Stanton & Co., of Newburg, he had charge of the work of planking the Radha when she was built. The oak was first-class and well seasoned. There were no hollow seams. Edward Patten, formerly areman on the Radha, said she was as dry a boat as he ever was on. He went to see her on the dry dock. Mr. Seymour said to him: "Don't you think a man who would sell a man a boat like this and let him take his family of it ought to be shot!" Cross-examined the witness said: "I never said that I would rather sink with Mr. Lorillard than float with Mr. Seymour."

William B. Fortner, shipwright, carpenter and caulker for fitty-two years, stated that he was at work in Simpson's sectional dry dock in Philadelphia when the Radha was stripped of her oak planking and repaired. There were no hellow seams.

John Jennings, a deck hand; Inomas F. Morrin, a machinist, who has done work on the Radha, and George B. Riggins, who put in the plambing, all corrovorated the defendant's other witnesses in their statements that the boat did not leak. Tristram D. Vangerveer, who did the toner work of the Radha, testined that there were no hollow seams in the yacut. Samuel H. Roberts, foreman of the preceding witness, gave similar testimony.

In reouttal Andrew F. McNickle, notary public,

Samuel H. Roberts, foreman of the preceding witness, gave similar testimony.

In reconstal Andrew F. McNickle, notary public, before whom amdavits to the effect that the Kadha leaked were made by some of the men employed on her, stated that Engineer Mackenna retused to make an amdavit that the cessel leaked and also relased to swear that she did not. John Bannon, a ship carenter; James S. Hinkley, mate of pthe Kadha, and Mr. Saymon; contradicted witnesses for the defendant on

Seymour, contradicted witnesses for the defendant on minor points.

Two witnesses are to be briefly examined at 10:00 o'clock this morning, and then John E. Parsons for the defendant and Joseph H. Choate for the plaintiff will sum up.

The sentence, which was about what was expected by those who had watched the proceedings, was received without comment by any of the lawyers. McQuade furned away and was soon surrounded by a group of friends. To one of them who expressed his sympathy McQuade said, "Fir mai right," and inhinated that he had money enough to have an easy time at Sing Sing.

Deputy-Sheriffs Sexton and Martin had to wait a long time before the court-room and the corridors were sufficiently clear to allow them to take McQuade from the building. They finally left the room by a side-door, were taken rapidly down in the clevator and passed out of the south door, expecting to swid the crowd which had gathered on Chambers-st. A growd almost as large had, however, collected in the Fark, and the sherilis and their prisoner were forced to subject it became possible to proceed.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when Mrs. McQuade left the Third went of the main line above One-hundred-ani-twenty-nith-at friends during the atternoon, but positively refused to talk to reporters. He

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

MEASURES BEFORE THE TWO HOUSES. APPOINTMENTS TO SENATE COMMITTEES-BANKING BILLS PROPOSED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Among the petitions presented in the Senate to day and referred were several in favor of the reduction of the tax on eleomargarine. Mr. Pugh, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back favorably a bill providing that United States Circuit and District Judges shall reduce to writing their instructions to juries in all States wherein State Judges are required

to do so; calendar.

Mr. Vest introduced a substitute for the bill to incorpo rate the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway Company, and stated that it simply provided for a naked incorporation of the company without any guarantee by the Government; made special order for the second Tuesday in

the President to enter into negotiations with the governments of the several principal sugar-producing countries of the world, with a view of securing mutual agreements by which the United States shall admit free of duty sugar and molasses, the produce of such countries or their col-onies, when transported in vessels under the flag of either entracting party, and on which sugar and molasses export tax or export charge has been levied; on condi-tion that such governments shall admit into their respective countries or sugar-producing colonies, free of duty, the mineral, agricultural and manufactured products of

the United States; laid on the table. The following bills and resolutions were taken up and

The Senate bill for the examination of claims of the State of Missouri, on account of payments to her militia for services in suppression of the Robellion,
The House bill for the relief of the survivors of the

Jeannette party and the widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck of that vessel in the Arctic seas.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill to allow soldiers and sailors

who have lost both arms an increased pension; referred. The president protem, announced the following appointments to committees: Committee on Claims—Mr. Spooner as

place of Mr. Pike, and Mr. Cheney in place of Mr. Spooner. District of Columbia-Mr. Chency in place of Mr. Pike. Civil Service—Mr. Williams in place of Mr. Pike. On Epidemic Diseases—Mr. Cheney in place of Mr.

On Improvement of the Mississippi River-Mr. Williams in place of Mr. Pike.

On Improvement of the Mississippi River—Mr. Williams in place of Mr. Pike.

On Transportation Routesto the Scaboard—Mr. Williams in place of Mr. Manderson, resigned.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Windsor Hotel Company of the District of Columbia was passed. It fixes the capital stock at \$2,000,000 and authorizes the Issue of bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000. The Senate at 3:30 went into secret session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

In the House Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, from the Committee on Banking and Carrency, reported back the Weaver resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the cancellation of \$1 and \$2 nojes and the issue of notes of larger denomination in their place. The resolution was adopted.

Under the call of States the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred:

By Felix Campbell, of New-York—To increase the appropriation for the public building at Brooklyn.

By Mr. Johnston, of North Carolina—A resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the internal revenue laws.

By Mr. Cox, of New-York—A resolution calling upon the President for all correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister to Russia, or between that Minister and the Russian Government, in relation to the expulsion of S. Michel Bacher, an American citizen, from Russia on account of his being a Hebrew.

By Mr. Lyman, of lowa—In relation to grants of public lands to nid in the construction of rationals. The bill provides that no such grants shall be valid as against bona fide settlers on the public domain, unless prior to such settlement the railroad company shall have filed a map of definite location of the road and the lands claimed.

By Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio—To reduce the amount of deposit

map of definite location of the road and the lands claimed.

By Mr. Wilkins, of Ohlo—To reduce the amount of deposit of United States bonds to be required of National banks.

By Mr. Warner, of Ohlo—To provide for the investment of the lawful money, deposited in the treasury by National banks for the redomption of their circulating notes in United States bonds.

Mr. Morrison introduced a resolution for a holiday recess from December 22 till January 4; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The speaker lath before the House a message from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the invitation from Her Britannic Majesty to participate in an international exhibition to be held at Adelaide, Australia, in 1887; referred.

Mr. Townshend of Illineis, on behalf of the Committee on Patents, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill, limiting the jurisdiction of United States courts in pa. enticases and to protect persons who, without notice, are bona ide manufacturers, purchasers, venders and users of patential articles. Before a vote was taken, Mr. Mills, of Texas, moved to adjourn. The motion was agreed to, and the House at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

SCHEMES TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS.

S. COX'S PLAN -MR. MILLARD'S BILL-ANOTHER CONFERENCE OF RANDALL MEN TO BE HELD. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (special).—There is still some talk among Congressmen in favor of another attempt to resuscitate the Morrison bill, but there is a good deal tore discussion as to what can be done to prevent the accumulation of a large surplus in the Treasury. The Ramfall men are to hold a conference this week to con-Democrats who favor a repeal of certain Internal taxes may be taken into their considence. It is understood that the Randall programme includes a union of the bill to simplify and make more efficient the administration of the Customs Service and a proposition to abolish the tax on tobacco. The bill introduced by Mr. Milliard to-day proposes that raw sugar and molasses imported in American ships owned and manned by childrens of the United States small be free of duty. Mr. Milliard's idea is that the enactment of such a law would not only reduce the revenue considerably but at the same time would benefit American shipping industries and in rease our trade with sugar-producing countries. Another proposition to prevent the early accumulation of a large surplus was ourced to-day by 8, 8, 0ca, and it will receive strong support if it can be brought to the test of a vote. Mr. Cox's plan is embodied in the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The arm duty of a covernment is the defence of

In the following preamole and resolution:

Whereas, The first duty of a Government is the defencing territoria integrity, and massimuch as in the present of find of affirs our ferritory and its vast interests may at time be placed in jeopardy by the attack upon our set of and cities, from even a third-rule power; and whereadesencless condition of our coast is a matter of general mechanism; therefore hear described some analysis of the coasts as maken of general appropriations; therefore, be if Resolved. That the Committee on Appropriations of the House of depresentatives be instructed to present to this House some simulate man for our coast defences, with such sufficient appropriations, not less than \$30,000,000, to suffering the numerical neteries which are involved in such an emergency. To further this cont. that a commission be appropriate to commission for the resolute to commission the area for the array of the commission of the proposal of the proposal of these per ones one from the array one

A BRISK DEBATE OVER PATENT LAWS. Washington, Dec. 20 (pecial), .-There was a brisk de-bate in the House to-day on the bill " to limit the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in patent cases," and to protect "bona fide manufacturers, purchasers, ven-ders and users of articles" which are patented. Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, briefly explained that the bill is designed "to prevent the persecution and prosecution of innocent persons by blackmallers." This explanation was unsatisfactory to Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, who pointed out that the bill not only proposes unconstitutional legislation, but would strike down the patent system.

Major Butterworth, formerly Commissioner of Patents, spoke in the same line. The bill he declared was an atspoke in the same line. The bill he declared was an attempt "to take the life of the goose that lays the golden eggs"; that it was "hise a proposition to legalize the calling of a footpad or a pick-pocket": that, if enacted, it would be "a latal blow to the patent system, which is the foundation of nine-tenths or our manufacturing industries and has made the United States the greatest manufacturing nation in the world."

The bill was dereaded by Henderson, of Iowa; O'Donnell, of Michigan; and Townshene, of lilinois. The last-named speaker, as usual, became extremely violent. No vote was reached to-day, and the bill cannot be again discussed until January 17.

THE SUMATRA TOBACCO BILL DEFEAT D. Washington, Dec. 20 (special).—Mr. Hiscock's bill to amend the law relating to the importation of Sumatra ieaf tobacco, so as to prevent the frauds which are now practised to an enormous extent, was rejected by the House to-day—165 to 90—after fifteen minutes of debate, all of which was consumed by the opposition. On the desk of every member of the house this morning was a pamphlet containing arguments against the measure. It was signed by a committee of the "tobacco importers of New-York." and a committee "representing eight manufacturers." Chairman Morrison expressed his surprise that Mr. Hiscoak should press the measure so soon after the House had refused even to consider any proposition affecting the revenue. It was noted that Colonel Morrison for the first time cited with approval a passage from one of President Cevenind's messages. In their memorial to Congress in layor of the bill, the representatives of American leaf tobacco growers and manufacturers said; The measure is a manufacturer and in the presentative of the present The present law substantially offers a reward of 40 cents per points for the violation of 11s intent, and resters and austrana the Dutch syndrosts, which syndrosts whose squarte memory payare in domain in the 10st world at from \$700 to \$600 per abare of \$100 per value.

CONVICTED OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS. Washington, Dec. 20 (operial).—In the Equity Court to-day the hearing of the demurrer to the bill filed against Garland, Harris, Atkins and the other Pan-Electric partners, by J. Harris Rogers, was argued in behalf of the plaintiff by J. Webb Rogers. His speech was a racy one, and he made some telling hits. Replying to the assertions of "Jeff." Chandler, who argued in behalf of the defendant Saturday that the whole cheme of the Pan-Electric organization was built on worthless patents. Dr. Rogers suggested that the counsel himself, as one of the Government counsel in the case against the Bell Company, was drawing a large salary from the Government to extricate only one of all these patents—the Rogers Telephone—from the clutches of the Bell Company. Bell Company.

Every enort had been made before the Secretary of the
Interior and in the Government suit to hide the PanElectric Company, but like Eanquo's ghost, it rose up
continually, and the Pan-Electric Telephone Company

was the great factor in the Government suit. If it was worthless, the defendants who had sold State rights and resilted some \$50,000 in money and \$2,000,000 in stocks were pieced by their own counsel in the pitiable plight of paluting off a worthless commodity on the public Although the buil had been denounced as defamatory and scandaleus, the lawyer challebyed Mr. Chandler to point out anything in it which reflected so fearfully on the defendants as this assertion of their own counsel.

MORE MONEY FOR THE NATIONAL MILITIA. AFTER YEARS OF DELAY THE HOUSE PASSES THE SENATE BILL A TALK WITH GENERAL WINGATE. Washington, Dec. 20 (special). —The rules of the House were suspended to-day by a vote of 198 to 49, and the Senate bill to enlarge the annual appropriation for the support of the militia was passed. The only amend-ment adopted was one making the annual appropriation \$400,000 instead of \$600,000. The bill provides that no State or Territory shall receive its proportion of the appropriation unless it shall have 100 active militia collisted, uniformed and organized for each Senator, Representative and delegate in Congress. The manufactur and purchase of all arms, equipments and ordnane stores issued by the United States for the use of the mill tia shall be under the control and direction of the Sec retary of War. This provision will insure uniformity and probably will promote economy of expenditure. The bill will undoubtedly become a law at this session.

General G. W. Wingate, the president of the National Guard Association, let a happy smile spread over his face yesterday when a Tribunk reporter asked him what he thought of the passage of the Militia bill through the House. "It will put new life in the militia organizations throughout the country," he replied. "For seven years we have been trying to get this measure passed and secure a change from the obsolete law passed in 1792. That law, while good enough for 8,000,000 people, was entirely inadequate when applied to nearly 60,000,000. By the old law each militiaman had to provide himself with a gun, so many balls and finits, 4, of a pound of powder, a sponton or short spear and a 'hanger' or sword, and was required to parade so many times a year. The annual Federal apprepriation for arms was fixed in 1808 at \$200,000 for the whole country. Repeated attempts were made during sixty years to remodel the law without success. In 1879 the National Guard Association of the United States was formed to remedy the evil and its first convention was held in this city. It framed the bill that has just passed and put it before Congress. The association has held conventions since in St. Louis, Philadelphia and Washington and has exerted a powerful influence in pushing the measure. Especial credit is also due to General Benet. Chief of Ordinance, U. S. A., and to General Albert Ordway, of Washington, in favor of the bill. General Sherman has likewise been an ardient advocate of the measure."

"Why was the bill so long in passing?"

"The natural difficulty in getting a thing through Congress," replied General Wingate, "was increased by the opposition from those who thought it was an effort to turn over the State militia to the control of the Federal Government. By degrees this feeling passed away as Congressmen saw that it met with the favor of military men all over the country. The legislation took the shape of two bills—one the Slocum bill before the Senate. The latter passed he Senate several times, but the House could no General G. W. Wingate, the president of the Natio

NATIONAL BANKS AND WALL STREET. Washington, Dec. 20 (Special). -Mr. Taulbee, of Ken-nucky, and Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, are two Democratic statesmen of inquiring minds. If they ever tabble 1 in stocks, one might almost suspect that the were among the "lambs" who lost their flaces last week. Mr. Taibee wants to know-and he offered a teso intion to-day to find out-whether the Secretary of the Treasury has paid, without rebate, interest on certain bended indeptedness of the United States before the same was due; whether such payments were made to affect the value of certain stock in Wall Street, and by

adent the value of certain stock-in Wall Street, and by what authority such payments were made.

Mr. Townsment's resolution requests the Secretary of the Treasury 'to ascertain whether any National banking association in the City of New-York has ourning the present mouth, loaned its surplus or deposits to jersor's operating is stocks and bonds without security, and merely upon the receipt of interest on the same, for the purpose of enabling these speculator's to lock up money and increase the rate of interest on loads; and also whether, during the same period, any banks, for the same purposes, knowingly permitted the total distribly of any jerson or firm to exceed the amount limited by statute.

Washington, Dec. 20 (Special).—The nomination of William A. Walker to be United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin is his reward for "offensive partnership." He is chairman of the Demo cratic State Committee, which undertook to defeat the re or mading some provision which might afford a prof for his appointment, without his being compelled to the Senatorial gauntlet. Henderson has told a friend t enough haw has been count "to furnish a basis for st action." It certainly is not to be found in the stat

TO FOSTER PRIVATE SHIP-BUILDING YARDS. Washington, Dec. 20 (Special).—In the House to-day Mr. Dingley, of Maine, offered an important resolution which was referred to the Naval Committee.—It reads as

follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instruc-Resolved, That the Committee on Nava Anian so instructed to inquire life the expediency of the Secretary of the Navy in the construction of vessess for the Navy hereafter, to invit proposals for the building of a part of such vessels, on site special terms as will best secure the end sought, by response the citizens or companies who will undertake to establish metron and steel shipbunding establishments at des rable point on our Atlantic, Facilie and Out coasts, and to provide for these establishments such suitable plants as will make the available not the building of iron and steel vessels for the Navy as well as the metchant marine.

Although the subject is one of great and immediate im-portance, it is harnly probable that it will receive atten-tion at this session. THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL

Washisoton, Dec. 20 (special).—Senator Cullom will make an effort to-morrow, if the attendance shall warrant it, to call up the conference report on the Interstate Commerce bill. It is impossible to foretell what the recommerce and the discussion in the Senate will on. The probabilities, however, are that the calling up of the report will give rise to a protracted depart, which may extend over a greater part of this session.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The President sent the follow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Freezinght sens the Bolowing nominations to the Sepate to day:

Posimistics—Henry L. Kilgore, Belfast, Me.; Thomas F. Gorona, whitinsville, Mass.; Willis J. Reach. Literatical, Conn.; James M. Hotton, Brighton, N. V.; Francis H. Demarest, Englewood, N. J.; Joseph F. Matthews, Orange Vancy, N. J.; Damel M. Donofine, Boscer, Penn.; Richard Weish, Annapolis, Mo.; Whits Lang, Vantosta, Ga.; Mary McAuce, Baroscow, Ky.; B. F. Claurch, Calvert, Fex.; Charles R. Pegnes, Parls, Tex.; D. H. Randolph, Larodo, Fex.; Sanned M. McFarland, Wapakoneta, Onlo, Robert T. Abraham, East Liverpool, Ohio; G. S. Votwerk, Laraine, Ohio; Alexander H., Irvin, Carte, Int.; Sannue S. Jack, Decatur, Hi.; James B. Daie, Edwardsville, Hi.; William C. Green, Fulton, Hi.; Richard T. Gill, Atlanta, Hi.; William C. Green, Fulton, Hi.; Regnald F. Beecher, Menora, Hi.; Thomas F. Garner, Parls, H.; Lennue G. Ellen, West Pians, Mo.; Edith Love, Wellington, Kan.; John D. Sourwine, Brazil, Ind.; Charles U. Timmonus, Hartford City, Ans.; Michael Melfugh, Hastong, Minn.; Crief M. Tobey, Sank Centre, Minn.; William F. Alasley, williamston, Mich.; Sanouel R. Robinson, Waltergoon, Mich.; John M. Mathewson, Lowell, Mich.; George W. Lewis, Rinek River Fails, Wis, Edijah Bathour, Weeping Water, Neb.; James W. Carson, Edgar, Neb.; Noain N. Davis, Astion, Dak.; Joseph Hager, Mandan, Dak.; Freeman H. Petry, Vermillion, Dak.; George H. James, Plankinton, Dak.; John M., Souchers, to be United States Advisor, Passeru District of Wisconsin.

David R. Gisley, of California, to be United States Marshal, Sanouel R. District of California. ing nominations to the Sepate to-day :

William A. Waist, of wisconsin, to be finited states for the property of California, to be United States Marshal, southern District of California, to be United States Marshal, southern District of California, Charles W. Roberts, Collector of Customs, Bangor, Me. John A. Lynch, Collector of Customs, Machas, Mc. Waiter I. Carter, Surveyor of Customs, Pacinogos, N. Y. The President to day appointed George A. Shufeldt to be United States Marshal of the Consular Court at

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The Senate in secret session has onfirmed the following nominations :
Abner B. Williams, of Arkansas, to be a member of the Utab onnaission. Daniei J. Campan, to be Collector of Customs at Detroit. Mica.
Postmasters-Kittle Bostwick, Wesson, Miss.; Willis J.
Leach, Lifenfield, Conn.; Willis Lang, Valdosia, Ga.; C. B.
Pegues, Paris, Tex.; Orvai A. Manvine, Whitenall, N. Y.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1886.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY .- The House Committee on Military Affairs has completed the Military Academy appropriation bill. The bin makes a total appropriation of \$155,357. The estimates aggregated \$483,258. The appropriations for the current year were \$286,087. respirations for the current year were \$286,087.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—The collections of internal revenue during the first five months of the present family year amount to \$45,006,806, being \$792,500 less than the collections during the corresponding period of the last COURT OF CLAIMS. -- The Court of Claims to-day gave

indgment of \$10,316 in favor of the 4th Brigade of South Carolina state troops, in their suit against the United States for the use of a building at Charleston by United States troops during the war.

The Turkish Mission—The evening Star to-night says

that the President has about decided to offer the Turkish Mission to Goneral Egbert L. Vicie, of New-York.

NO COUNTY COMMITTAE MEATING TO-NIGHT Chairman Root has sent word to the members of the Republican County Committee that, as the Grand Opera House Hall has been routed for this evening, and as committees are not ready to report, there will be neeting of the County Committee this evening, the r har meeting night. A special meeting will probably called when the Cregan committee is ready to report.

THE COLIN CAMPBELL CASE. THE LONDON PRESS-THE PREFACE TO THE STORY.

THOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE The melancholy echoes of the Dilke case had not died away when I left England, and I return to find London absorbed in the horrors of the Colin Campbell divorce suit. I say absorbed and it is the only word. It is the uppermost topic and it is all but universal. If a lady tells you—there are ladies whose sense of propriety compets them tothat she has read none of the reports, she will none the less discourse to you fluently of the minutest details. In public it is far worse than in private, and for the extreme and extraordinary publicity given to a case which Mr. Justice Butt calls a hor-

rid scandal the English newspapers are responsible. It may almost be said that this trial marks on epoch in English journalism. Never before have the London papers-with one single exception-published anything which comes so near to the realism of M. Zola and his disciples. Mr. Stead has a perfeet right to taunt his contemporaries with the hollowness of their virtuous protests against his abominable "Maiden Tribute" of last year. He does not fail to do so, but of rejoinder from the virtuous contemporaries I have as yet seen none. Two wrongs do not make a right, and Mr. Stead cannot be whitewashed with the blackness of other people. But, with the exception of The Times, the London dailies have lost their right to get into the pulpit and thunder against those who send indecent and visious publications abroad into the streets and homes of London. I have heard lawyers say that the papers have

certainly laid themselves open to prosecution under Lord Campbell's Act-a Campbell who had nothing to do with the Campbells who are the heroes of the present proceedings, and was of no kin that ever I heard of to any Duke of Argylt. No doubt, but who is going to bell the cat? The Macphersons or Macpherson Grants, I forget which, have a family motto: " Touch not the Cat but the Glove "-" but" being Scotch or Gaelic or some other barbarism for "without." Well, who has gloves that these claws would not go through ! Who is going on a crusade against the most powerful press in the world, entrenched behind such ramparts of past respectability and flying a flag inscribed all over with maxims of propriety-nay, emblazoned like the wall of a church with all the Ten Commandments!

There is no necessity nor excuse for this performance. No necessity except that each journal must keep abreast of its rivals whether they choose to walk on the pavement or in the gutter; no excuse except the excuse which is worse than nonethat it pays. I hope some journal will be bold enough to print the statistics of its own circulation while this case lasts; or, if not its own, of some esteemed contemporary whom it most detests. The streets are crowded and hourse with newsboys hawking this hideous stuff of afternoons all through the West End. Sales are enormous, profits no doubt considerable, and balance sheets at the end of the month will put all Fleet Street in good humor. Business is business, and the counting house has become the editorial room, and the pennies have no worse odor than the copper coinage of week before last, and everything is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. But there ought to be a decent interval between this period of pandering to the public taste for filth and the Phariseeism which rebakes in others the vice by which its own bank account is swollen. I do not for a monent suppose there will be.

I shall in due time say what I think of the merits or demerits of the Can.pbell case as now tried out, and I shall try to say it decently. Decency need not be duller than indecency. But there is room for half a dozen prefaces to this amazing story. It goes not much matter which you take first. But let us keep to the order of time, and see how matters stood between Lord Colin Campbell and his wife when these petitions for divorce were filed. This is not the first of the legal proceedings between the partners to the present suit. The evidence has shown a married life beginning in separation and, so far as Lady Colin is concerned, continuing in coldness, indifference, disgust. On his side there was suspicion, severity, violence, and, if you credit Lady Colin's letter to the Duke of Argyll, brutality. Hopeful beginning for two young people on the threshold of life; to be followed by a worse ending. They say that she married him for his titte.-It is

incredible. There are few positions in England less enviable than the position of people of title without means to support it. A man can do well snongh by himself in London society with a fe hundreds a year. Half the men you meet in half the best houses ar impecunious younger sons of great families. They are not expected to spend money. London is far less exact ug in this respect than New-York, where, I am told, the impecunions person has no place. But marriage changes all that. The wife must dress, must done, must do a hundred things which mean money. Lord Coin Campbell in the summer of 1880 was the son of a man much poorer than he is now. The Duke of Argyil has always been known as a poor Duke. I mean to say poor for a Duke; with a fortune very moderate indeed for his great rank and great position. He succeeded to an estate burdened by the extravagance of his predecessor. He could give his son little. If he could have given him much more, it is not the custom here to embarrass an estate for the sake of the younger children of either sex. He seems to have strained a point to enable Lord Colin to settle \$50,000 on his wife, who, for her own part, brought \$30,000 into the family. I suppose they cannot have lived on the income of this \$80,000,—certainly not \$5,000 a year-but where the balance came from I never heard and it does not matter. All I mean to point out is that it is in the last degree improbable that Miss Blood, as she then was, engaged herself to an almost penniless younger son for the sake of a title and a mere courtesy title at that, which could not descend to her children; should there happen

to be children. She was a girl of rare beauty and of an intelligence still more rare; with the vigorous understanding and practical good sense and clearness of vision into the facts of life which we men are prone to call masculine. Why she married Lord Colin I don't precend to know, but I don't think she risked her life's happiness for the pleasure of hearing herself spoken of as Lady Colin Campbell, or of being addressed by servants as "my lady." No, nor even for the privilege of being allied to a family of such immemorial antiquity as the Mac-Callom Mores.

They lived little together, it is agreed. Lord Colin was an invalid; Lady Colin young, handsome, sought for in society. Presently it came to be known that, in the terrible phrase of the London world, they did not get on together. Then came whispers of scandal; then the petition of Lady Colin for a judicial separation from her hus-pand on the ground of cruelty. That petition was heard. The crueity alleged did not consist in blows or in the savagery which a British husband of the lower and baser kind inflicts on his consort. It was not charged that Lord Colin kicked his wife with hob-nailed boots. I will omit, if you please, all particulars of what actually was charged and proved. It is enough to say that after a long trial the jury found a verdict for Lady Colin withont leaving their seats. There was an appeal, or motion to set aside the verdict on some legal ground, which was overruled. The court decreed the judicial separation which Lady Colin Campbell asked for and which her husband vainly resisted might and main. They declared her legally entitled to live apart from her legal husband, on account of crucity legally proved.

Now mark the absurdity, and worse than absurd. ity, of the British law of divorce. The court said in effect: This man is not fit to live with his wife. He has treated her with a degree of cruelty which entitles her to the protection of the court and to a separate life, independent of her husband's authority. The law deuled him marital rights of every kind. But it kept him a husband and her a wife. If the cruelty was legally ground for separation, it was morally ground for a divorce. But a wife cannot in England divorce her husband for crueity. There must be adultery. And so Lady Colin was condemned to live on tied to the man whom she detested, and whom the law had pronounced unworthy of a husband's position. That

is the prologue to the drams which is being enacted to-day in the Divorce Court.

THE CHARGES NOT PROVEN. THEIR MUTUAL ACCUSATIONS DISCREDITED BY THE

JURY—GENERAL BUTLER CENSURED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Sir Charles Russell concluded his argument for Lady Colin Campbell in her divorce suit against her husband to-day. The Judge proceeded at once to sum up the case for the jury. He said that Lord Colin Campbell denied his wife's charge of instellity, which depended chiedy on the testimony of Lady Miles. Whatever might be said against Lady Miles by the defence, it must be admitted that she was until lately Lord Colin's friend, that she had done all in her power to discourage the bringing of the action against him, and that she only took Lady Colin's part when she became convinced that unjust charges were to be brought against that lady. The testimony given by the dectors concerning Mary Watson did not negative the testimony given by Lady Miles that she saw Lord Colin and the girl in such a position as to warrant the belief that the pair were guilty. Suspicion, JURY-GENERAL BUTLER CENSURED. as to warrant the belief that the pair were guilty. Suspicion, however, the Judge said, was insufficient. If adultery was not proved as a fact, the jury were bound to find that Lord Colin was innocent. At the last trial, in which Lady Colin secured a decree of separation, in was shown that Lord Colin had been guilty of the crueity was shown that Lord Colin had seen guilty of the crueity which she alleged as the basis of her petition for separation. In the present case the evidence against Lady Colin depended on what the family servants said. This should be received with auspicion. In regard to the Purfless incident, the Judge said that there were so many examples of mistaken identity that the jury would be compelled to consider carefully whether sufficient evidence had been address to establish the statement that the lady who was there with the Puke of Martheruch was lady Colin Compelit. If News.

the Duke of Mariborough was Lady Coin Campbell. If Neptune Blood's testimony was true, that he saw Lady Coin on

tune Blood's testimony was true, that he saw Lady Colin on that day at home, then the Purified story was demolished.

Referring to the allegations concerning Lady Colin's conduct at Leigh Court, the Judge said they all depended again on stores told by servants, and principally on those told by Koss Hact. Here own fellows describe her as a chatterer, and she had contralicated here, on important points. She at first swore that the Duke of Mariborough and Lady Colin occupies the same apartment for an entire weak at leigh Court, and afterward testified that the Judge declared that the Judge declared that he believed Hose Black and the Judge declared that he believed Hose Black and the Judge declared that he believed Hose Black at the Judge declared that he believed Hose Black at the Judge of the Judge declared that he believed Hose Black at the Judge of the Judge declared that he believed Hose Black at the Judge of the

The case was then given to the jury and they retired. After a short absence they returned and reported that they could not agree upon a vertict.

The disagreement of the jury was not final. They retired again to reconsider the case and returned at 10 o'clock with a vertice that Lovi Colin Campbell had not committed adultery, and that Lovy Colin had not committed adultery with any of the correspondents. The jury added a rider that the conduct of General Butler was unwortly of a gentleman and an officer, and had caused the only of flicuity which the jury had experienced in reaching a decision. The announcement of the verdict was received with applause.

MATTERS BEFORE THE ESTIMATE BOARD.

INDUSTRIAL FOUCATION-RELIEF OF THE POOR-

SANITARY INSPECTORS. Commissioner Schmitt, of the Board of Education, addressed the Board of Estimate yesterday in behalf of an appropriation for beginning the work of industrial educa-tion in the public schools. He said the Board of Education had not agreed on any definite plan yet, but if an appropriation were made the work could begin sometime next year; otherwise no beginning could be made until 1888, Commissioner Cole said that the Board of Education had considered the subject, but was not willing to commit itself to any plan until after further investigation, Mayor Grace moved that \$10,000 be set aside to be available when the Board of Education had decided on its plan. President Coleman decided on its plan. President Coleman thought it better to lay the matter over for future consideration, and this was expeed to. A request for \$8.000 for an evening high school on the East Side was made by Commissioner O'Brien and Senator Reilly. Action on this was deferred. The same course was taken in regard to a request for \$35.000 to raise the salaries of primary teachers, and also in regard to an application by President Webb for an appropriation of \$10.000 to furnish some additional accommodations for the College of the City.

Some additional accommodations for the concess of the City.

At the request of Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander Jones, \$300 was appropriated to fitting up the rooms of the nurses in the Charity Hospital.

Commissioner Porter of the Board of Charities, asked for \$5,000 to lease two buildings on Ward's Island from the Board of Emigration. He also called attention to the statute in regard to municipal loading-houses and said that a house owned by Hamilton Fish in Suyvesant Square could be had for the purpose. A representative of the State Chariffies Aid Association presented some facts. In favor of such an appropriation, and the Board decided to give it consideration at some other meeting. The question of appropriating money for the free distribution of coal was again brought up by a protest from Mr. Gallatin, of the Society for the Relief of the Outdoor Poor. He quoted from the State Constitution to show that such an appropriation coald not levally be made unless From the quoted from the State Constitution to show that such an appropriation could not leavely be made unless there was a law specifically authorizing it. The matter was reterred to the Corporation Counsel to ascertain if any such law was in existence. Commissioner Porter remarked that more money was necessary for the purchase of supplies, and that he never knew a greater demand on the department for the care of the poor. He said that on Saturday forty persons were sent to the Island by Police Justices on their own request, because unable to support themselves.

Mr. Gallatin—Herrmanner.

Mr. Porter -Oh. all of the a. Mayor Grace -How do you know? Do you take their word

for it?

Mr. Porter—Oh, the Police Justices do. They are sent to us by the Potter Justices. We found thirteen recently who belonged in Kinga County, and we sent them there.

Mr. Galatin—A great many of the persons seeking relief here come here for that express purpose, and do not belong

here come here for that express purpose, and do not belong here.

Mayor Grace—There are thousands of such persons in the public insultations now. They come from other countries and states. It is a great shame and ought to be stopped.

President Rensselaer, of the Santtary Aid Association, asked for a larger appropriation for sanitary inspectors. He criticised the report of the Commissioners of Accounts concerning the Board of Health and declared that the work of sanitary inspection had greatly improved. ExJudge Shamon, who addressed the Board, also found huit with the Commissioners of Accounts and criticised many things in the city government.

A REASON GIVEN FOR DR. M'GLYNN'S DELAY. An explanation of Dr. McGlynn's delay in going to Rome was offered by one of his friends yesterday. This gentleman said that the doctor had asked for an extension of time in which to prepare his side of the case, and that it had been granted him. You will see Dr. MoGlynn here for several weeks yet," the triend added, "and I should not be surprised if it took him two or three

"and I should not be surprised if it took him two or three months to get ready."

Dr. McGlynn himself still declines to say anything about his intentions, but on good authority it is stated that every day he remains here now adds additional weight to the charge of contumacy alreally preferred against him.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—A great deal of interest is being taken by the Knights of Labor in the case of Dr. McGlynn. They are anxions, it is said, for a speedy decision in the matter, so that the order will know what to expect from the Catholic Church. Some of the Knights here say that if the Catholics are expected to leave the order the Church will be hurt more than the Knights.

A FORGED NOTE AND INDORSEMENT. A young man of agreeable address entered the office f L & S. Wormser in the Drexel Building yesterday

afternoon and presented at the cashier's window a note purporting to be signed by Van Schaick & Co., in which tent firm requested the loan of 500 shares of Philadelphia and Reading stock. Inclosed in the note was a check for considerably more than the value of the stock, which was drawn on the Cheming Valley Bank, of Horse Heads, to the order of Van Schatck & Co, and indorsed by that firm. The proceeding was sut of the regular by that firm. The proceeding was aut of the regular course of Wall Street methods, and the suspicious of the cashier were aroused by it. He at once sent to the office of Van Schates & Co. that the firm cound have the 500 shares of stock but that its own cheek was preferred to the country check that had been offered. It was discovered at once that the note and indorsement of the other at one that the note and indorsement of the other factors. The young man who had assumed the character of a broker's clerk had disappeared as soon as he found that his scheme was not likely to be successful. The matter was placed in the hams of one of inspector Bythes's netcolives. It is believed to be the work of a professional forget.

WHY IS JOHN M'GRATH'S BAIL SO SMALL! The Central Labor Union committee headed by John McMackin called on District-Attorney Martine yesterday McMaekin called on District-Attorney Martine yesterday to find out how it was that John McGrath, who killed John McKeguey, a carpenter who had announced his intention of votins for Henry George, had been admitted to bair in such a small amount as \$1,500. The committee was accompanied by its counsel, Louis P. Post. Mr. Martino said that the proper course for the committee to pursue would be to go before the cours and apply for higher bail. Judge Cowing had imposed a bair of \$3,000, which Judge Gildereleeve had afterward reduced to \$1,000 without consultation with either Judge Cowing or the District-At orney.

The committee thought that they had evidence showing that McGrath's bendaman was not responsible, and Mr. Martine said tast if soen proof was submitted to him he would at once have hedrests arrested. He also be would at once have hedrests arrested. He also be more determined to have the case put on the January calendar, and introduced the committee to Assatant District-Attorney Fellows, who would have charge of it.

MR. TILDEN'S COUSIN SULD FOR DIVORCE. Sr. Louis, Dec. 20 (*pecial).—A polition for divorce has been filed in the Circuit Court by Mrs. Katie Linn Coude